

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2 00 per annum, in advance---?
Or \$2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT C. FLINTON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, C. C.

Advertisements \$2 per square for 2 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuation.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LI.

Choice Poetry.

HE LOVES HER MEMORY NOW.

He loved her when youth's merry beam
Was sparkling in her eye,
He loved her when life seemed a dream,
Without a tear or sigh.

He loved her when the sunny smile
Was lighting up her brow—

That eye is closed—but that smile is fled;

He loves her memory now.

He loved her when the bloom of health
Was fresh upon her cheek,

He loved her when her kindly voice
In gentle tones would speak,

He loved her ere the hand of care
Was planted on her brow—

Her voice is hushed—but that bloom is dead;

He loves her memory now.

He loved her when he saw the rose
Upon her cheek decay,

He loved her when he knew its glow
Was passing fast away.

He loved her when he neath life's storm
He saw her meekly bow—

The storm is passed and she is gone;

He loves her memory now.

He loved her when her eyes grew cold,
And lost their stony light,

He loved her when her sad tear told
Of early coming night.

He loved her when her hand he pressed,

And breathed his earnest vow—

She smiled reply, and was blessed—

He loves her memory now.

He loved her when her fluttering breath
Came bearing many a sigh,

He loved her when in chilly death
He saw her sleeping lie,

He loved her when the tomb's cold seal
Was resting on her brow—

He often wanders near her grave,

And loves her memory now.

SIN NO MORE.

BY E. T. CONRAD.

"Sin no more, lest a worse thing come upon thee."

Art thou young, yet hast not given
Dewy bud and bloom to Heaven?

Tarry till life's born be o'er?

Pause, or else the bolt be driven?

Sin no more!

Art thou aged? Seekst thou power?

Rank or gold—of dust the dower?

Fame to wreath thy wrinkled brow?

Doard! death hangs o'er thy hour?

Sin no more!

Art thou blést? False joys carest thee;

And the world's embraces press thee?

To its hot heart's cankered core?

Waken! Heaven alone can bless thee.

Sin no more!

Art thou wretched? Hath each morrow
Sown its sin to reap its sorrow?

Turn to Heaven—repent—adore!

Hope new light from Faith can borrow;

Sin no more!

May a week and rapt devotion
Fill thy heart, as waves the ocean.

Glassing Heaven from shore to shore.

Then wilt thou—calmed each emotion—

Sin no more.

Miscellany.

DON'T GIVE UP.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I can't do it, father. Indeed I can't."

"Never say can't, my son. It isn't a good word."

"But I can't, father; and if I can't, I can't. I've tried, and tried, and the answer won't come out right."

"Suppose you try again, Edward," said Mr. Williams, the father of the discouraged boy.

"There's no use in it," replied the lad.

"What if you go to school to-morrow without the correct answer to this sum?"

"I'll put down in my class," returned Edward.

Mr. Williams shook his head, and his countenance assumed a grave aspect. There was a silence of a few moments, and then the father said:

"Let me relate to you a true story, my son. Thirty years ago, two lads, about your age, were school companions. Both got on very well for a time; but, as their studies grew more difficult, both suffered discouragement, and each said often to his father, as you have just said to me, 'I can't.' One of these boys, whose name was Charles, had a brighter mind than the other, and could get through his tasks more easily; but his father was more indulgent to him, and when he complained that his lessons were too hard, and said, 'I can't do this, and can't do that,' he requested the teacher not to know you can't."

"Thus encouraged, this lad persevered, and in every case overcame the difficulties in the way. Soon, although his mind was not so active as the mind of his companion, he was in advance of him. When they left the school, which was about the same time, he was by far the best scholar. Why was this? He did not give up, because his task was hard; for he had learned this important lesson—that we can do almost anything we set our minds to."

"Well, these two boys grew up toward manhood, and it became necessary for them to enter upon some business. Charles was placed by his father in the office of a physician; but he did not stay there long. He found it difficult, in the beginning, to remember the names and uses of the various

organs of the body, and soon became so much disengaged that his father thought it best to alter his intention regarding him, and to put him into a merchant's counting room, instead of continuing him as a student of medicine. Here Charles remained until he became of age. Some years afterwards he went into business for himself, and got along pretty well for a time; but every young man, who enters the world dependent upon his own efforts, meets with difficulties that only courage, confidence and perseverance can overcome. He must never think of giving up. Unfortunately for Charles, these virtues did not make a part of his character. When trouble and difficulties came, his mind sank under a feeling of discouragement; at a time when all that was needed, for final success, was a spirit of indomitable perseverance, that removes all obstacles, he sank, unhappily, to rise no more. In giving up the struggle, he let go his hope in the future; and, ere he had reached the prime of life, found himself shattered in fortune, and without the energy of character to repair it.

"In the same office where Charles was placed, Henry was entered as a student of medicine. At first, when he looked into the books of anatomy, and read the names of bones, muscles, nerves, arteries, &c., it seemed to him that he could never learn those names, much less their various uses in the human body. For a short time, he gave way to a feeling of discouragement; but then a thought of the many hard tasks he had learned, by application, came over his mind, and with the words, 'Don't give up,' on his tongue, he would apply himself with renewed effort. Little by little he acquired the knowledge he was seeking—Daily he learned something, and it was not long before he could look back and mark the steps of his progress. This encouraged him greatly. Soon new and greater difficulties presented themselves; but, encouraged by past triumphs, he encountered them in a confident spirit, and came off conqueror."

"Thus Henry went on, whilst Charles was given up quickly. In the end, the former graduated with honor, and then entered upon the practice of the profession he had chosen. There was much to discourage him at first. People do not readily put confidence in a young physician; and he had to wait three or four years before he received practice enough to support himself, even with the closest economy. During this period, in which the motto, 'Don't give up,' sustained him, he got in debt, for articles necessary to health and comfort, about three hundred dollars. This troubled, but did not dishearten him. 'I can and will succeed,' he often said to himself. 'Others have met and overcome greater difficulties than mine; why, then, should I give up?'

"The syrup is made to be eaten with the pie, and why should I send it away in the plate?" asked the husband.

"No well-bred persons clear up their plates as if they were starved," said the bride, with a contemptuous toss of her little head.

"Well, now, I really do think it is not a nice way that you have got of eating an egg."

"I think it's quite as good, in fact better than breaking it at the large end, my love; for when you break the large end, the egg runs over the top," replied the husband.

"But it looks so very odd, when no one else does so," rejoined the wife.

"Well, now, I really do think it is not a nice way that you have got of eating an egg."

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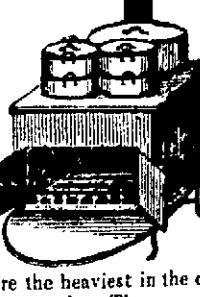
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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

The Improved Double Oven
LAUBACI'S PATENT
COOKING STOVE.



TWO SIZES are now constantly kept for sale, in Gettysburg, at the Tin Shop of A. W. POLLEY, and in Littlestone, at J. BARKER'S Tavern. They are proven to be the best Stoves now in use, for Cooking, Baking, Roasting, and for Warming a House, with less wood than any other Stove, and are the heaviest in the casting, for the size, of any now made. They are warranted to take well in both ovens. Any person wanting these Stoves delivered, by leaving word at either of the above mentioned places, the proprietor will deliver them at a short notice, as he intends doing the peddling principally himself. He is confident that he can give people better satisfaction than hired peddlers. There are already upwards of SIX HUNDRED of the Laubaci Stoves sold in York, Adams, and Carroll counties, within two years, but not so many of the late improvements. The improvement is in the middle flue, by which the lower oven is much easier heated, and the holes are larger on the tops, to put on larger pots. We deem it unnecessary to say more about them, but want people who are judges of Cooking Stoves to examine them thoroughly, and we are confident that they will find that they have advantages over any other Stove now in use, and according to the quality and weight, than any that are offered to the public.

They are likewise kept for sale at the Proprietor's Foundry, near Dillsburg, York county. MICAH ARNOLD, Proprietor of the Right for York, Adams, Carroll, and Juniata Counties, and likewise Agent for selling territorial rights in Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee.

Sept. 2. *
COOKING STOVES,
COPPER KETTLES, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, for sale, at his OLD STAND, in York street, nearly opposite Wattle's Hotel, a large variety of COOKING STOVES,

of the most approved kinds, embracing the *Balti* more *Air-light* Cooking Stove, the *Etna* *Air-light* Cooking Stove, and the *Laubaci* *Patent* Cooking Stove. These Stoves have been thoroughly tried, and found in every case to answer all the purposes for which a Cooking Stove can possibly be designed. Certificate almost without number can be produced to prove that no stove has yet been introduced that has given greater satisfaction than either of the above mentioned. And whilst their qualities are everything that could be desired, they are finished at prices EXTRADITE low, to prove which the subscriber asks calls from all those who desire good and cheap Cooking Stoves. The general inquiry has thus far been, how can such a Stove be manufactured for so little money? For beauty, utility, convenience and cheapness, they are unsurpassed. Call and be convinced!

He also has on hand for sale, a large variety of COPPER KETTLES,

made of good materials by competent workmen, the sizes varying from two gallon to barrel Kettles, which will sell at prices to suit the times. Also, an extensive assortment of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,

which will be disposed of at rates as favorable for the purchaser as can be had at any other establishment in the county. THE HOUSE SPOUT-ING always attended to, as well as orders for any other work in his line.

ANDREW POLLEY.

Gettysburg, Sept. 9. *
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EAGLE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns.

The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15.

NEW GOODS.
GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as large a stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

as has been offered to the public at any time—amongst which are

VERY CHEAP

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimines, Cassinets, Jeans, Cord, Flannel, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Paramata and Hungarian Cloths, Alpacas, figured and plain Lustres, M. Delaine, Ginghams, Calicos, plain and fancy Silks, long and square shawls, Bonnet Velvets, Plushes and Silks, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery; a large stock of Domestics, together with almost every article in the Dry Goods line.

Also, a large stock of Fresh

Groceries and Queen's Ware,

All of which he will sell as cheap as they can be offered by any other store in this place. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 2.

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NEW GOODS

AT

Hamerly's Variety Store.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to the large assortment of Goods just received at his Variety Store, on the North West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

which he will be pleased to show to all who may favor him with a call. The stock consists, in part, of

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,

SIRUP, HONEY, TEA,

Spices and all kinds of

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE,

ever offered in the place; also, HARDWARE and

CUTLERY, Coffee Mills, a large assortment

of Cedar Boxes, of all sizes, Boxes, Baskets, &c., Willow Baskets, of all sizes, Ladies' Travelling Baskets, Bonnets, Brooms, Whisks, &c., Crackers (a superior article), Cheese, Pickles, Confections and Fruits of all kinds. Also, constantly on hand a full supply of the above valuable Medicines:

S. M. S. FORNEY.

Gettysburg, Pa.

R. W. WRIGHTSON, Graner Springs; Abramson Scott, Cashiaw; D. Newcomer, Bratton; J. S. Hildebrand, East Berlin; J. R. Henry, Abbottstown; J. A. Lubach, Hampson; John West, Anderwood; A. T. Wright, Bendersville; Holtzinger, H. Shriver, Littlestown; Joseph R. Henry, Anderwood; and most Store-keepers and Drug-gists in the U. States.

May 13.

13th st. 2 doors from the corner of Willow.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, corner of Race and High streets, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being "Bitterish and tasteless" will be sure to fail.

THE CELEBRATED VERNIFUGE

—A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Mortis, SICK or Desperate Children of Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

Letter to Dr. Swayne, from Andersonsville, Indiana.

Dear Sir—A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge, the other day for his child, and by its use discharged 13 of the largest worms he had ever seen.

It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have so often failed by numerous and worthless worming medicines.

Young men are very pleasant to the taste, and at the same time medicinal.

I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity.

LEONARD STOUGHTON.

Gettysburg, April 29.

ff

NEW GOODS, and every article in the Dry Goods line, cheap, at THE JEW'S.

DOMESTICS, and every article in the

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large

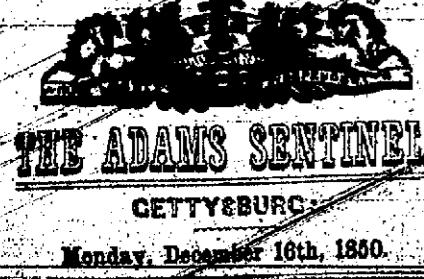
variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at

CHARLES ROBERTSON, 11th st.

DOMESTICS, and every article in the

DOMESTICS, and every

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



Monday, December 16th, 1860.

For the Adams Sentinel.

A Royal Bird.

A *Bald Eagle*, measuring nine feet and eight inches between the tip of the wings, was shot by Mr. SAMUEL KNOX, of "Carroll's Tract," on Tuesday evening last. It had made a descent upon a flock of geese, and was about escaping with one, when it was pursued and finally captured after affording an hour's sport for the "Boys."

Dec. 6, 1860.

The Art-Union of Philadelphia.

Was established for the purpose of extending throughout the American community an attachment to the Fine Arts, and creating an increased amount of patronage for the benefit of the Painters and Sculptors of the United States, now dependent wholly upon individual support.

The plan is, that each person subscribing Five Dollars, becomes thereby a member of the Art Union, until the succeeding annual meeting in June. For this he will receive a fine engraving, and a chance of obtaining a fine original painting, to be selected by himself from any public exhibition in the U. States.

The print for the present year is "Mercy's Dream," and is a most interesting and splendidly executed engraving.

The Drawing at which the annual prizes are to be awarded, will take place at Philadelphia on New Year's Eve, at the Musical Fund Hall. The Honorary Secretary for this place is HENRY J. STAHLE, Editor of the "Compiler," to whom persons desirous of enrolling themselves as members, with a view to a chance on the 31st, can apply.

The Officers of the "Union" are Henry C. Carey, President; Wm. D. Kelley, Vice-President; Charles Macalister, Treasurer; E. H. Butler, Recording Secretary; Geo. W. Dewey, Corresponding Secretary; Managers—Henry C. Carey, Wm. D. Kelley, John Sartain, Charles Toppan, James S. Wallace, Charles Macalister, E. H. Butler, Henry S. Patterson, M. D., Charles G. Leland, Wm. D. Lewis, Edwin R. Cope, Edward P. Mitchell, John S. Hart.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

We understand that the Hanover Branch Railroad Company have closed a contract with Messrs. Conder & Co., to build this road. The known character of these gentlemen for energy and experience in building roads, will ensure the completion of the road at an early day. This road is 12 miles in length, it connects the flourishing town of Hanover, in York county, Pa., with Baltimore, by forming a junction with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad at Sunbury's station, about five miles this side of York. There can be no doubt that it will be a profitable stock, as it runs through a country which will afford as large a local trade and travel as any section of the State, of the same extent. *Balt. Sun.*

The demonstration of the members of the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows," came off on Wednesday last, agreeably to announcement. The presentation of a beautiful copy of the Bible to "Gettys Lodge No. 124" by the Ladies of this place, took place in Rev. Mr. KELLER's Church—Mr. E. S. HENRY presenting the Bible for the Ladies, and Rev. J. H. JONES, of Frederick, responding in behalf of the Order. Prayer by the Pastor of the Church. After which the members of the Order formed in procession, and marched through the different streets in full regalia, and accompanied by the Lodge Band.

In the evening, an address was delivered to a large audience, on the subject of Temperance, by the Rev. Mr. JONES, in the Methodist Church. *Star.*

Nothing of interest has as yet been transacted in either House of Congress, nor will not, we presume, until after the holidays.

A prospectus has been issued for a new Whig paper at Harrisburg—to be published by J. J. Girty & Co. at \$2 a year. It is under the auspices of Messrs. Knobell, Fox, Kerr, &c., and some hints are thrown out of probable hostility to Gov. Johnston. We rather suppose it has been started on account of the occasional ultraisms of the Telegraph.

Distressing Death. The Hanover Spectator, of the 6th inst. says that "an exceedingly interesting little boy, of between two and three years of age, the only child of Mr. John Hostetter, Jr., of Union township, Adams county, was accidentally drowned in the spring, near the house, on the Saturday evening previous." He was found in the spring by his mother, and every thing was done to resuscitate him, but without effect. He was supposed to have been in the water about fifteen minutes."

The Coinage at the Mint.—We learn that the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia is coining money at a very rapid rate, having during the last month coined over four millions of dollars, will this month exceed five millions, and the following month reach the large sum of six millions. The principal part of the coinage is in gold, although enough of silver is turned out for the general circulating medium of the country, and there would probably be no scarcity of silver coin were it not for the fact that it has been commanding a premium for shipment to England and California.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans announces the important intelligence of the final settlement of the Texas Boundary Question—the Legislature of Texas as well as the people having both formally approved and accepted the Act of Congress on the subject.

The steamer *Amarillo*, which arrived at Cape Girardeau on the 12th, from New Orleans, had forty deaths from cholera during her trip. The day she left New Orleans, 1,200 Confederates arrived there, in a strong condition, their previous having been a violent and protracted

Congress.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, that noted Abolition agitator, Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, opened his battery again upon the subject of Slavery. He took broad ground against the President upon the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, and said it never could be enforced in the North—that he might employ the Army and Navy, but they could not command the carrying out of the law. The people of his district would do what they would assist in its execution. He spoke at considerable length. His speech made but little impression upon the House, and a disposition was given to take no notice of it. However, Mr. McCLELLAND, of Illinois, desired to reply to the gentleman from Ohio. He said that as a citizen of a free State, he disowned for himself, for those he represented, and for the whole State of Illinois, the revolutionary, seditions, and he might say, treasonable sentiments avowed by Mr. Giddings, who objected to the fugitive slave act. It is a fraud on the Constitution and on common honesty to profess adherence to the Constitution, and at the same time object to the law. For an objection to the law is an objection to the Constitution, the law being the execution of the Constitution. If it had not been for these with whom the gentleman (Mr. Giddings) acts, there would have been no occasion for this law. We told us that without this clause the Constitution could have been adopted? The act of 1793, to carry out this provision, was signed by George Washington. Is the gentleman from Ohio more benevolent, pure and patriotic than the Father of his country? That act was voted for by the framers of the Constitution. They did not conceive that they were trampling upon the rights of human nature. They considered that they were observing god-faith. But in the course of time voluntary associations were organized, underground railroads constructed, and the law illegally arrested.

The conduct of certain individuals became a grievance, and Congress, at the last session, actuated by a sense of justice, remedied the grievance by passing the Fugitive Slave law... For one, he would be willing to use all the available force of the Government to carry it out. It is not a speculative question of philanthropy. It is an issue of the supremacy of the Constitution and the power of the Government against the subversion of the laws of the country.

The amendment of Mr. Giddings was voted down.

In both branches of Congress, on Wednesday, the death of the Hon. Amos E. Wood, of Ohio, a member of the House of Representatives, was announced. The usual resolutions were adopted, and both

the Senate and the House adjourned.

The Frankfort (Kentucky) Commonwealth mentions that HENRY CLAY made an argument before the Court of Appeals week before last, and that he was in fine health and spirits, and spoke with his usual clearness, force and eloquence.

The President's Message, so far as we have observed, is cordially approved by the Whig press of the country. Even those papers most strongly opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, "seem to acquiesce in the President's views as to the inexpediency of further agitating the slavery question." The best informed correspondents at Washington state that no attempts will be made at the present session to disturb any of the Compromise measures. The country will heartily rejoice if such should be the case. *Examiner.*

The Message of President FILMORE—a document in more respects than one creditable to him as a statesman and a man—contains more in it, that we can approve than any Whig document that has emanated from this quarter for a long time. It is certainly an able, neatly worded, plain, business-like State paper, expressing views frankly, and in some cases boldly...

After taking the bold measure of forming his Cabinet by placing Mr. Webster at its head, it is not strange he should now have come out in a bold, flat-footed approval of the adjustment scheme. It is useless to cover this up or try to escape from it; the language of the Message means this, or it has no meaning. His calm, quiet, decisive word in favor of maintaining the law—of preserving the integrity of the Constitution—cannot but have their effect on the country; while his language is aversive against any disturbance of the compromise measures. In all this the President has come up to the expectations of those who are opposed to further political slavery agitation, and thus far has done a good work for the cause of the Union. *Boston Dem. Post.*

Another Bit for the Abolitionists.—A man by the name of Johnson, of Maine, has been arrested in consequence of a requisition from the Governor of California, for the robbery and murder of a man in California, while he (Johnson) was in that country seeking gold. Some recent developments would seem to leave no doubt of Johnson's guilt; but the most tragic part of the affair is, that two innocent persons were accused of the murder, tried, convicted, and hanged. *Germ. Tid.*

Another Bit for the Abolitionists.—William Audenreld, Esq., one of the pioneers of Schuylkill county, Pa., and former member of the Legislature, died on the 21st. He was the proprietor of all the improvements in Schuylkill county, so largely developing the mineral resources of that region.

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Another Bit for the Abolitionists.—A man named King, has just been pardoned from the Ohio State Prison, after having been confined there six years. The death bed confession of the real criminal, King's innocence. Had he been hanged for murder, this death bed repentence would not have modded the matter any.

Another Bit for the Abolitionists.—In the trial of a case in Philadelphia, on Friday last, witness was called to the stand who could speak no other language than the Celtic. She was an Irish woman, apparently about 30 years of age, George Collins, Esq., who happened to be present, as interpreter.

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From California.

President FILMORE's Message.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on the 8th, from Chagres, bringing THREE MILLIONS of Gold-Dust, and 325 passengers. There is nothing of interest from California.

She brings dates from the Island of Jamaica to the 31st ult. The Cholera was very fatal there. It has been spreading fearfully all over the country. At Kingston and Port Royal, over 5,000 deaths had occurred since the breaking out of the disease.

The U. S. Ship "Pennsylvania."—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the Secretary of the Navy has given permission to fit out the above-named vessel to carry articles to the World's Fair at London.

The matter, however, depends upon Congress making an appropriation to meet the necessary expenses, and such a sum would be an admirable specimen of American naval architecture at the World's Exhibition, in addition to its superior capacity for the purpose for which a national vessel is to be sent to London; it is to be hoped that the required means will be promptly voted by the representatives of the people.

Immigration.—The whole number of immigrants who have reached New York during the last month is 17,947: of whom 13,727 were from Ireland, 3,205 from Germany, 2,009 from England, 355 from France, and 244 from Scotland. Since the 1st of January, 1860, 205,000 immigrants have arrived in New York. During the same period in 1859, the arrivals were 213,554.

Missionary Intelligence.—Late letters received by the American Board of Foreign Missions from various stations of the world communicate some interesting news. Addressed to Gibbon's river, South Africa, state that Mr. Bushnell had been an aviator Fernando Po, where he recommends the establishment of a station. Two tribes had a short time before engaged in a bloody battle, in which thirty-five prisoners were slain by their captors in the most barbarous manner. Mr. R. also visited the Bubies, the aborigines of the island, who are the most degraded race on the continent, having no idea of a Supreme Being. The missionaries belonging to the English Baptist stations in Fernando Po had all died of work by this calamity.

Destitutive Fire.

The Hamilton Woolen Mills, at Southbridge, Mass., were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th inst. The loss is estimated at about \$200,000, of which \$150,000 is covered by insurance. Over seven hundred persons have been thrown out of work by this calamity.

England.

The agitation in England has increased to a much greater extent in regard to the anti-slavery question. It has also much increased in Scotland. The Daily News asserts that the Attorney General is preparing a bill to make penal the holding of English titles by the Catholic Clergy. Lord Beaumont, a catholic nobleman, has taken the lead in opposition to the measures of the Pope, and maintains that his appointment of English Bishops are derogatory to the crown and at variance with the Constitution. Immense meetings are being held everywhere, which denounce the Papal policy as aggressive, and in some cases, those meetings have ended in riots, especially at Birkenhead, where the meeting a short time since was attended with greater disturbance and rioting, than had been experienced since the days of the Gordon riots. Magistrates and the police were compelled to fly before the mob. The Holy Cross was finally exhibited, which had the effect of restoring quiet.

The Pope was lately burnt in effigy on the Finsbury Common.—A London paper, in the presence of 10,000 or 12,000 people, who marched thither in procession, in which lighted torches, in barrels, their trial fires, chiefly blue, and images of English priests, formed the principal feature. The inexcusation was performed amid shouts of derision. How soon religious excommunications can be created, and how soon they are when the feelings are once aroused. We should judge that among these fiery-burners, there were very few Christians. *Germ. Tid.*

The Papal Curse.—The Finsbury Common, a large tract of land, situated in the late rate on the 10th section of the Brixton and Old Brixton roads. It is owned by a correspondent who it was an attack made by the Connaught men against all others, whether German, Irish or English—they having determined to monopolize the whole walk to themselves. Orders have been issued to dislodge all the Connaught men on the line.

Religious Troubles in Turkey.—In Asiatic Turkey, the religious zeal of the Turks prompts them to fanatical excesses against the Christian population. In European Turkey, an obstinate struggle for political supremacy, has already commenced between the respective followers of Christ and Mahomet. The Sultan seems fated soon to be no more than the protector of European Turkey, for Bulgaria has already made a principality as little dependent on the Porte as Serbia and Bosnia. Herzegovina and Albania are evidently aiming at the same privilege. Indeed the present position of Turkey appears anything but satisfactory.

The persecution of the Christians in Asiatic Turkey is terrible. On the 18th of October, an attack was made on the Christians at Lutro, and one actually

was killed, and several badly wounded. The military company from Westport was called out and arrested twenty-five of the rioters, who have just been lodged in the Cumberland jail.

The Railroad Riot.—The Cumberland Alleganian says that eight or ten Germans were shot, several of whom have since died. The heavy fall of rain saved the dwelling and left, near the mill, the miller, says, the fire originated in the Elevators, in the upper story. No efforts of the firemen could avail anything, as the fire had obtained too much headway before it was discovered. There is nothing now left of this fine mill, save and except the bare walls and a few charred timbers. A large quantity of wheat, between one and two thousand bushels, and a great deal of four, six, &c., was destroyed. The loss of Mr. Stein, the miller, is estimated at four thousand dollars. The mill, it is understood, was insured for five thousand dollars.

Cumberland.—The Cumberland

Advertiser says that the accounts of the overland route to California are increasing in horrors, at each successive arrival. Sitting by our cheerful and happy fireside, surrounded by all the comforts of civilization, we can scarcely appreciate the difficulties, the sickness, the hunger and dreadful deaths to which the poor adventurers in search of gold and plenty are subjected.

A Gentleman who travelled the "Carson route."—A gentleman who travelled the "Carson route" kept a daily journal of the disasters and of death's doings, on his journey. He counted of dead mules, 1,001; dead horses, 1,600; and dead oxen, 1,300.

This other property abandoned on the route was worth at least one million of dollars, he says. The same journal records the route to graves, and estimates 5,000 as the number of persons that have perished during the past season. The journal asserts that the writer saw *nine* dollars paid for a glassed winter, and he was surprised with many who had paid one hundred dollars for a *flat* of water. *C. G.*

Loss of a Steamer at Sea.—The iron steamer, Helen Sleman, Capt. Paulson, was abandoned at sea on the 28th ultimo in a sinking condition. She was a propeller, built at Hull, England, in 1847, and was on her third voyage across the Atlantic.

She left Hamburg on the 26th of October, and after calling at Southampton for passengers and freight, departed thence for New York on the 1st of November, with 171 in the steerage, 16 in the cabin, including officers, engineers, &c., amounted to 180 souls, principally Germans.

The weather, during the first few days of her passage, was unusually stormy, and in a gale on the night of the 14th, she was struck by a sea which disabled her propeller, besides carrying away her rudder and twelve

hours of the steerage post, which caused a considerable leak. She was kept afloat till the 28th, when, discovered by the packet ship Devonshire, Capt. Heywood, who took off nearly all her passengers and crew and brought them to New York. Five of the passengers, three seamen, and the third mate of the Devonshire, were lost by the sinking of the boat in transferring the passengers from one vessel to the other.

The Great Tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—A conductor on one of the burthen trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named J. H. Gambrell, was killed on Friday evening. He was missed on the train arriving at one of the stations, and on search being made the body was found on the track, perfectly dead, and being crushed and one of the arms cut off.

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Funny Enough.—A woman was arrested at Boston, on Friday, upon suspicion that she was a man in disguise. Some men who described her as a worthy woman and shopkeeper, who had come to Boston to buy goods, though her strange gait, coarse voice, heavy beard, &c., excited a doubt as to her properly wearing the garments.

Another Bit for the Abolitionists.—The trial of Mayor Barker, of Pittsburg, on Friday, for misdemeanor in office, resulted in the practice of writing an Essay instead of his conviction. Col. Samuel W. Black, a counsel for the prosecution, made use of witty, winged shafts of chaff to get at the most powerful speeches ever heard at the Pittsburg bar.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Fearful Hurricane.

A telegraphic despatch, published a few days since, mentioned the occurrence of a violent hurricane at Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi river. We find in the *St. Louis Republican* the following letter from the clerk of the steamer *Saratoga*, communicating the particulars of this fearful visitation:

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Nov. 27, 1850.

Dear Sirs:—About four o'clock this evening we landed at this place with the *Saratoga*, bound for New Orleans, for the purpose of taking on board some passengers who had left the boat. Just after she had landed and made fast, the clouds assumed the appearance of a storm, and as we were comparatively safe, we thought best to hold on for a few minutes until it was passed.— The storm struck the stern (blowing up stream at the time,) and in less than five minutes the whole entire cabin, fixtures and furniture, chimneys, pipes, and in fact everything above the main deck, was blown to pieces. There were some two hundred ploughs on the roof, which were blown for hundreds of yards from the boat; part of the railing was carried on the top of the hill, one mile from the boat. The wharf-head *Champlain* was also blown to pieces. The hill side was literally covered with the wrecks of boats. But strange to say, no one on board was killed, though nearly all were injured. Joseph McCauley, pilot at the wheel when we landed, was blown out of the pilot house, and fell through the cabin near the wheel house; his ribs were broken and his shoulders cut, but we think he may recover. Samuel Hill, engineer, was blown out of his room and fell between the boats, badly injured. Mr. Bailey, passenger, was thrown on a log chain, and also severely injured, though the physician thinks they will all get over it. Many others were slightly injured. Not one of the crew or passengers in the cabin, but has lost some of their clothes, and some lost all they had in the world. One lady had her trunk and everything she had, blown overboard and lost.— Almost all of the cargo above deck was blown overboard, even barrels of flour.— The bell, weighing 300 pounds, was blown a hundred and fifty feet from its place, but not broken. The stoves in the cabin were blown ashore, after the cabin and chimneys went to pieces. The steam and smoke instantly caused the alarm of fire, which created the greatest excitement among all on board; but those of the officers and crew who were not injured, promptly extinguished every particle of fire on board; and then relieved those who were helpless and confined by parts of the cabin lying on them.— The groans of the injured soon brought others who were not to their aid. Notwithstanding the calamity was great, the scene no tongue can describe. The danger was threatening, but not one of the officers or crew left the scene or faltered from his duty. Every man stood to his post until either blown away or the timbers knocked him down.

But I have still a more painful scene to describe, and that is the destruction of the town. St. Vincent College and the beautiful mansion of B. M. Horrell, are in ruins: The Convent is gone; the Catholic church and all around it is gone; the Methodist church, and every building from that to the bridge are more or less injured. Mr. Gilroy's ware-house unroofed; the wooden bridge torn up; Mr. Tompkins' new brick house at the bridge literally a wreck; Messrs. Byrne & Sloan's new three-story building on the corner of Main and Thorne streets, unroofed entirely, and the zinc with which it was covered was thrown for some hundreds of yards.

Mr. Surrill's three-story house, thirty feet by fifty feet, the upper story a Hall for the Sons of Temperance, dedicated yesterday, now lies a shapeless mass of ruins.— Capt. Surrill, wife and child, were in it when it fell, but were not killed, though badly injured.

The Cossy ware-house, the Lacy building, roofs off and walls shattered. Mr. Penny's new three-story house, gable blown in, roof damaged. Some twenty more houses, names not recollect, injured—some badly.

The telegraph poles and wires are all blown down. The people are still running about town, and some mothers, with children in their arms, may be seen seeking places of shelter from the storm and rain.— I can find no language to describe this awful scene—the heart-rending cries of the distressed mothers and children were agonizing in the extreme.

For o'clock.—Have just heard the sorrowful intelligence that one man was killed at the College, and one lady (Mrs. King) down town. Rumor says six deaths. As yet only certain of three—fifteen badly injured—some will die—ten or twelve slightly injured.

A Tragical Affair.—Our readers will recollect that last May, a returned Californian, by the name of Johnson, of Bangor, on his way thither in the steamboat, left about \$5,000 of gold upon the wharf at Belfast, which was found and returned to him. Mr. Johnson was considered to be a very lucky man, not only in recovering his gold, but in being able to bring home so large a "pile," considering the shortness of his absence.

Last Friday this fortunat Mr. Johnson was arrested by an officer from New York on a requisition from the Governor of California for the robbery and murder of a man in California, some time last winter and spring. The most horrible part of the affair is, that two *innocent* persons were accused as the murderers, *conscript* and *homicide*, while Johnson was in the States. Some recent developments, however, came out connecting him with the murder, which left no doubt as to his guilt, and caused his arrest.—*Both (Mo.) Tribune.*

Highway Robbery.—We learn from the *Frederick Herald* that on last Thursday evening, between five and six o'clock, Dr. Durand, dentist, being on his return to Frederick, from a professional visit in the vicinity of Buckeytown, was attacked by two men, near the Sand Pits, about one mile south of Frederick. The assailants dragged him from his buggy, and, after a brief struggle, succeeded in robbing him of about \$150 in money; a gold watch, a case of valuable instruments, about one thousand manufactured teeth, and one or two hundred dollars worth of material for manufacturing plates for setting teeth. The loss of Dr. Durand cannot be less than ten or fifteen hundred dollars.

The Legislature of Virginia on Saturday re-elected Mr. Mason a Senator of the United States. The votes cast were 112—scattering 42. Mr. Mason was nominated by Mr. Ferguson, of Logan, a strong friend of the Compromise.

Population of the United States.—The results of the Census are beginning to become visible. Already we have received the following estimates from the States and Territories named:

	1850.	1840.
Maine,	612,000	501,793
Massachusetts,	1,000,000	779,525
Connecticut,	386,000	310,915
Vermont,	320,000	219,015
Pennsylvania,	2,300,000	1,721,035
District of Columbia,	50,000	45,000
Rhode Island,	145,000	105,830
North Carolina,	800,000	753,119
South Carolina,	539,000	591,198
Ohio,	2,200,000	1,519,267
Wisconsin,	350,000	30,792
Utah,	20,000	(new)
Oregon,	10,000	(new)
Indiana,	960,000	658,566
California,	200,000	(new)
Georgia, (estimated)	1,000,000	691,392
Minnesota,	6,139	(new)

The totals of all the above estimates are as follows:

	1850.	1840.
	11,138,238	8,907,510
Increase,	3,130,898	

The population of the United States in 1840 was 17,093,253. Supposing the increase throughout the country to have been in the same proportion, the total population would exceed twenty-three and a half millions, or a million more than has been heretofore estimated.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Growth of the United States.

The census returns, already received from seventeen States of the Union, show an increase of population since 1840 of 3,130,898, which, added to the aggregate population ten years ago of 17,093,253, would alone make now 20,224,251. Estimating the increase in other States by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last may be put down at not less than twenty-four millions, or an increase of nearly seven millions in the last ten years.

In some of the States the increase has been very rapid, in others quite inconsiderable. In Maine they have 612,000, being an increase in ten years of 110,207 or one twenty per cent. Massachusetts has 1,000,000, being an increase of 220,172; also upwards of twenty per cent. Connecticut has 326,000, or an advance of 65,985; also upwards of twenty per cent. Pennsylvania has 2,300,000, showing an increase of 575,947, or over thirty-three per cent. Ohio has 2,200,000 showing an increase of 670,732, or over forty per cent. Wisconsin has 350,000; she had but 30,000 ten years ago.

North Carolina, on the other hand, has 800,000, being an increase of 46,581, or only about six per cent. South Carolina has only 630,000, being an increase of 44,761—less than eight per cent. We have returns from only one other Southern State, and that is Georgia, the population of which is now 1,000,000, showing an increase of 308,608, or about forty-five per cent.

The rate of increase in the whole Union, estimated from the returns received of seventeen States, is about thirty per cent.— That of Georgia is fifteen per cent, ahead of the average; that of South Carolina is twenty-two, and North Carolina twenty-four per cent, below the average. In the Northern States heard from, the rate of increase is uniformly over twenty per cent.—*New York Post.*

The Caprices of a Fiance.—A singular adventure happened a few days since at Little. Two young persons presented themselves at the Hall to have the fatal *coupe* pronounced by the Mayor. At the moment when the magistrate was entering, the sedan disappeared, to the great surprise of the company. Wonderful rumors and strange conjectures of course prevailed among the gossip of the neighborhood. As to the wedding party they played their parts bravely. Not wishing to lose the dinner which had been prepared, they placed themselves at the table, each reprimanding the fugitive, whose place by the side of the bridegroom was filled by one of the gayest young ladies of the company. Thanks to these arrangements the countenances of the company brightened, each cork in popping drew out a flash of wit; in short, they were enjoying themselves, when suddenly the door opened, and they saw on the threshold the intended bride, Mlle. L.— herself, with pallid face and red eyes. The ghost of Banquo made no greater effect on Macbeth, than this apparition on the banqueters.

Without saying a word, Mlle. L.— ran to her intended spouse, whom she had disdained, and clasping him in her arms, implored him with tears in her eyes to forgive and pardon the scene of the morning. The picture was affecting beyond all description—the bridegroom hesitated and burst into tears, but a substantial gentleman with an insensible heart rose and commenced an eloquent discourse in reproach of Mlle. L.'s inexcusable behavior, and to repeat the affront that had been received. The fat gentleman had a complete triumph, and each of his auditory exclaimed that a reconciliation was impossible. The result was too much for the poor girl, who threw herself into a seat in the corner of the room, and commenced sobbing anew. During this time the forks and glasses had renewed their functions, and the company were making up the time lost by this sentimental interlude, when suddenly Mlle. L. driving her tears, took a heroic resolution.—Indeed, she exclaimed, "I paid for this dinner, and I have at least a right to eat it" and making a place for herself, she sat down at the side of her intended.

They had not the cruelty to repulse her. Mlle. L. remained at the repast, and two days after the twain were married.—*Concord (Mo.) Tribune.*

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The *Ridge in Chinese.*—Mr. Williams, at Canton, August 22, says that the revision of the New Testament has been completed, and that of the Old begun. The words for God and Spirit are not translated. The Bible and Missionary Societies are to have the responsibility of deciding what term shall be adopted.

Scarcity of Hogs in Ohio.—The Ohio Cyclopedia, of the 1st inst., says that complete returns have been received, a *settler's return*, by the Auditor of the State, from all the counties except Mahoning, and the deficiency for the whole State is in round numbers, 275,000 head, as compared with last year.

The day after Thanksgiving in Connecticut, the New Haven railroad cars brought into New York three thousand persons; the greater part of them had been home to eat their thanksgiving dinners with their father's families.

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The Seminole Indians.—Advices from Florida say that Sam Jones, the Seminole chief, whose wives and children have run away, and gone to the other side of the Mississippi, still refuse to go West. He says to use his own language, "Don't care 'bout square and opposite 'goin' way—plenty more square in bush." Billy Bowlegs, Seminole, a compatriot, seems more willing to emigrate.

The Washington Natl and Monument has reached an elevation of eight feet from the surface of the ground; and it is thought it will reach two feet more before the snow closes.

The dwelling of Mr. James Pope, at Montgomery, Alabama, was consumed by fire on Monday last, and his two children perished in the flames.

Mr. Webster's Opinion of the North on the Fugitive Slave Law.—Daniel Webster, having been invited to attend a Union Meeting of the citizens of Augusta County, Va., writes to these citizens an enthusiastic letter. It pertains to the great subject of contention. We quote that which bears upon the subject:—

"I am lately from the North, where I have mixed extensively with men of all classes and all parties, and I assure you, gentlemen, that through the masses of the Northern people, the general feeling and the great cry is for the Union and for its preservation. There are, it is true, men to be found, some of perverse purposes, and some of bewildered imagination, who affect to suppose that some possible but undefined good would arise from a dissolution of the ties which bind these United States together, but be assured the number of these men is small, the eminent leaders of all parties rebuke them, and while there prevails a general purpose to maintain the Union, as it is, the purpose embraces, as its just and necessary means, a firm resolution of supporting the rights of all the States, precisely as they stand guaranteed and secured by the Constitution. And you may depend upon it, that every provision in that instrument, in favor of the rights of Virginia, and the other Southern States, and every constitutional act of Congress, passed to uphold and enforce those rights, will be upheld and maintained not only by the power of the law, but also by the prevailing influence of public opinion. Accidents may occur to defeat the execution of a law in a particular instance; misguided men may, it is possible, sometimes enable others to elude the chains of justice, and the rights founded in solemn constitutional compact, but on the whole, and in the end, the law will be executed and obeyed; the South will see, that there is principle and patriotism, good sense and honesty in the general minds of the South; and that among the great mass of intelligent citizens in that quarter, the general disposition to ask for justice is not stronger than the disposition to grant it to others."

Arrest of M. Green.—Curious Case.—Jacob Green was tried on Thursday last, at New Castle, Delaware, for the murder of Abram Redden. It was proved that Green was married about six years ago and lived happily with a woman to whom he was much attached, and that Redden seduced her from her fidelity to him. The Delaware Register says:—

"He would frequently take her from her house and keep her away all night; and there was proof of adulterous intercourse.—On Green accusing him of it, he said:—'Yes, I have had your wife, and will have her again, whenever I like; and if you don't keep quiet, I will blow your liver out.' He carried two pistols loaded for the avowed purpose of shooting Green; and, on one occasion, assaulted and beat him severely. He loaded these pistols with slugs on Saturday, the 20th of July last, telling his own wife, that he intended to shoot Green. That night he took Green's wife from her house, and kept her out all night, staying with her in a stable yard, about three miles from her husband's house. Green discovered the guilty pair about daybreak the next morning, went some two or three miles and borrowed a gun; returned and found Redden sitting asleep in a neighboring house, and shot him through the head. He immediately surrendered himself to the police."

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 16th, 1850.

Thursday last, the day set apart by the Governor of the Commonwealth for Thanksgiving and Praise, was pretty generally observed by our citizens. There was a suspension of business; and religious exercises were observed in the Presbyterian and Methodist E. Churches—which were fully attended.

Fire!

The Carpenter's Shop of Mr. VALENTINE WERNER, in the western section of this borough, took fire accidentally on Tuesday afternoon last, and was entirely consumed—loss probably \$350. One of Mr. W.'s sons, endeavoring to save some of the tools, was severely burned.

On Wednesday afternoon, another fire took place at the residence of JOHN HOUCK, Esq., on Baltimore street. It originated in an upper chamber, supposed to have been communicated by a spark to some clothing. Before discovered, there was considerable damage done—a valuable bed, and other furniture destroyed.

The dead body of a man named PETER CRAMER, was found on the South Mountain, five or six miles this side of Waynesboro', yesterday morning week.—The verdict of the Coroner's inquest was—that the deceased had been intoxicated, and came to his death by freezing."

Compliment to Mr. Cooper.

The Washington Republic says it has examined a very beautiful snuff box, the exterior of silver, and the interior of gold, richly chased and embossed. Upon one side is stamped in relief a most excellent view of the National Capitol; upon the other is engraved the following inscription: "Hon. JAMES COOPER, from E. P. PRENTISS and other of his mercantile friends of Philadelphia, as a slight token of their appreciation of his distinguished services in the United States Senate, in behalf of the Union, Pennsylvania, and the Whig party, October 10th, 1850."

The demonstration of the members of the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows," came off on Wednesday last, agreeably to announcement. The presentation of a beautiful copy of the Bible to "Gettys Lodge, No. 124," by the Ladies of this place, took place in Rev. Mr. KELLER's Church—Mr. E. S. HENRY presenting the Bible for the Ladies, and Rev. J. H. JONES, of Frederick, responding in behalf of the Order; Prayer by the Pastor of the Church. After which the members of the Order formed in procession, and marched through the different streets in full regalia, and accompanied by the Lodge Band.

In the evening, an address was delivered to a large audience, on the subject of Temperance, by the Rev. Mr. JONES, in the Methodist Church.—Star.

Nothing of interest has as yet been transacted in either House of Congress—nor will not, we presume, until after the holidays.

A prospectus has been issued for a new Whig paper at Harrisburg—to be published by J. J. Clyde & Co., at \$2 a year.—It is under the auspices of Messrs. Kunkle, Fox, Kerr, &c.; and some hints are thrown out of probable hostility to Gov. Johnston. We rather suppose it has been started on account of the occasional ultraisms of the Telegraph.

Distressing Death.

The Hanover Spectator, of the 6th inst. says that "an exceedingly interesting little boy, of between two and three years of age, the only child of Mr. John Hostetter, Jr., of Union township, Adams county, was accidentally drowned in the spring, near the house, on the Saturday evening previous.—He was found in the spring by his mother, and every thing was done to resuscitate him, but without effect. He was supposed to have been in the water about fifteen minutes."

The Coinage at the Mint.—We learn that the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia is coining money at a very rapid rate, having during the last month coined over four millions of dollars, will this month exceed five millions, and the following month reach the large sum of six millions. The principal part of the coinage is in gold, although enough of silver is turned out for the general circulating medium of the country, and there would probably be no scarcity of silver coin were it not for the fact that it has been commanding a premium for shipment to England and California.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans announces the important intelligence of the final settlement of the Texas Boundary Question—the Legislature of Texas as well as the people having both formally approved and accepted the Act of Congress on the subject.

The steamer Amazonia, which arrived at Cape Girardeau on the 8th, from New Orleans, had forty deaths from cholera during her trip. The day she left New Orleans, 1,100 Californians arrived there, in a steaming condition, their provisions having been exhausted while out at sea.

For the Adams Sentinel.

A Royal Bird.

A Bald Eagle, measuring nine feet and eight inches between the tip of the wings, was shot by Mr. SAMUEL KNOX, of "Carroll's Tract," on Tuesday evening last. It had made descent upon a flock of geese, and was about escaping with one, when it was pursued and finally captured after affording an hour's rare sport for the "Boys." Dec. 6, 1850.

The Art-Union of Philadelphia,

Was established for the purpose of extending throughout the American community an attachment to the Fine Arts, and creating an increased amount of patronage for the benefit of the Painters and Sculptors of the U. States, now dependent wholly upon individual support.

The plan is, that each person subscribing Five Dollars, becomes thereby a member of the Art Union, until the succeeding annual meeting in June. For this he will receive a fine engraving, and a chance of obtaining a fine original painting, to be selected by himself from any public exhibition in the U. States.

The print for the present year is "Mercy's Dream," and is a most interesting and splendidly executed engraving.

The Drawing at which the annual prizes are to be awarded, will take place at Philadelphia, on New Year's Eve, at the Musical Fund Hall. The Honorary Secretary for this place is HENRY J. STANLEY, Editor of the "Compiler," to whom persons desirous of enrolling themselves as members, with a view to a chance on the 31st, can apply.

The Officers of the "Union," are Henry C. Carey, President; Wm. D. Kelley, Vice President; Charles Macaulester, Treasurer; E. H. Butler, Recording Secretary; Geo. W. Dewey, Corresponding Secretary; Managers—Henry C. Carey, Wm. D. Kelley, John Sartain, Charles Toppan, James S. Wallace, Charles Macaulester, E. H. Butler, Henry S. Patterson, M. D., Charles G. Leland, Wm. D. Lewis, Edwin R. Cope, Edward P. Mitchell, John S. Hart.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

We understand that the Hanover Branch Railroad Company have closed a contract with Messrs. Conder & Co., to build this road. The known character of these gentlemen for energy and experience in building roads, will ensure the completion of the road at an early day. This road is 12 miles in length; it connects the flourishing town of Hanover, in York county, Pa., with Baltimore, by forming a junction with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad at Suisser's station, about five miles this side of York. There can be no doubt that it will be a profitable stock, as it runs through a country which will afford as large a local trade and travel as any section of the State, of the same extent.—Balt. Sun.

The people of Westminster, Md., appear to be in earnest about the building of a Railroad to connect that town with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. At a meeting on Monday week, called for the purpose of considering the subject, Mr. M. Graw, the President of the Susquehanna Railroad, was present, and presented his views in an address in which he reviewed the different routes proposed, from Owings' Mills by way of Reisterstown, the Copper Mines, &c., another route, from Cockeysville to Dover, Hampstead, &c.,—and another from near Love's switch, Black Rock, &c. He presented much information in regard to the travel and revenue of the road, and was well convinced of its yielding a good per centage, that he pledged himself as one of two hundred to build it. The estimated cost of construction was \$240,000. Measures are to be taken immediately for a survey of the different routes, and there seems to be but little doubt that the work will be speedily commenced and pushed on to completion.

Proposition to Increase the Army.—Gen. Winfield Scott's report on the army is published in the *Intelligencer*. He recommends the organization of two additional regiments of horse dragoons or mounted riflemen, and an increase of infantry. He deems this increase indispensable for the protection of the frontiers.

Henry Clay Nominated Once More.—Mr. Foote, in his speech at the City Hall, New York, on Monday, stated that General Cass had become a partisan of his old opponent, Mr. Clay. His words, as we find them reported in the Tribune, were as follows:

"Gen. Foote complimented the 'Union Trinity,' Clay, Cass and Webster, for their services on the Committee of Thirteen.—When it was told to Gen. Cass that the prospects of the committee would finally lead to the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, Gen. Cass, with great good feeling, was perfectly enraptured, expressing his perfect willingness to support such a nomination for the success of the 'Union' party. The narrative of Gen. Foote was listened to through with the utmost attention, and he was frequently applauded."

Awful Calamity.

On Saturday night last, at Carlisle, a house occupied by an aged gentleman, named Dick, took fire about midnight, and was entirely destroyed. Before discovered, the fire had made such progress, that all attempts to save it were fruitless. The family consisted of the old gentleman, his wife, and his daughter, aged about 29 years. They all perished in the flames! Their remains were found among the ruins—burnt to a cinder. The family was universally esteemed, and their awful fate has thrown a deep gloom over the community.

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Congress.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, that noted Abolition agitator, Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, opened his batteries again upon the subject of Slavery. He took broad ground against the President upon the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, and said it never could be enforced in the North—that he might employ the Army and Navy, but they could not command the carrying out of the law. The people of his district would die before they would assist in its execution. He spoke at considerable length. His speech made but little impression upon the House; and a disposition was evinced to take no notice of it. However, Mr. McCERNAND, of Illinois, desired to reply to the gentleman from Ohio. He said, that as a citizen of a free State, he disapproved for himself, for those he represented, and for the whole State of Illinois, the revolutionary, seditious, and, he might say, treasonable sentiments avowed by Mr. Giddings, who objected to the fugitive slave act. It is a fraud on the Constitution and a violation of common honesty, to profess adherence to the Constitution, and at the same time object to the law. For an objection to the law is an objection to the Constitution—the law being the execution of the Constitution. If it had not been for those with whom the gentleman (Mr. Giddings) acts, there would have been no occasion for this law. Would he tell us that without this clause the Constitution could have been adopted? The act of 1793, to carry out this provision, was signed by George Washington. Is the gentleman from Ohio more benevolent, pure and patriotic than the Father of his country? That act was voted for by the framers of the Constitution. They did not conceive that they were trampling upon the rights of human nature.—They considered that they were observing good faith. But in the course of time voluntary associations were organized, underground railroads constructed, and the law illegally arrested.

The conduct of certain individuals became a grievance, and Congress, at the last session, actuated by a sense of justice, remedied the grievance by passing the Fugitive Slave law. For one, he would be willing to use all the available force of the Government to carry it out. It is not a speculative question of philanthropy. It is an issue of the supremacy of the Constitution and the power of the Government against the subversion of the laws of the country.

The amendment of Mr. Giddings was voted down.

In both branches of Congress, on Wednesday, the death of the Hon. Amos E. Wood, of Ohio, a member of the House of Representatives, was announced. The usual resolutions were adopted, and both Houses adjourned.

The Frankfort (Kentucky) Commonwealth mentions that HENRY CLAY made an argument before the Court of Appeals week before last, and that he was in fine health and spirits, and spoke with his usual clearness, force and eloquence.

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The President's Message, so far as we have observed, is cordially approved by the Whig press of the country. Even those papers most strongly opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, seem to acquiesce in the President's views as to the inexpediency of further agitating the slavery question.

The best informed correspondents at Washington state that no attempts will be made at the present session to disturb any of the Compromise measures. The country will heartily rejoice if such should be the case.—*Evening Star.*

The Message of President FILLMORE—a document in more respects than one creditable to him as a statesman and a man—contains more in it than we can approve than any Whig document that has emanated from this quarter for a long time. It is certainly an able, neatly worded, plain, business-like State paper, expressing views frankly, and in some cases boldly.

After taking the bold measure of forming his Cabinet by placing Mr. Webster at its head, it is not strange he should now have come out in a bold, flat-footed approval of the adjustment scheme. It is useless to cover this up or try to escape from it; the language of the Message means this or it has no meaning. His calm, quiet, decisive word in favor of maintaining the law—of preserving the integrity of the Constitution—cannot but have their effect on the country; while his language as decisive against any disturbance of the compromise measures, in any disturbance of the compromise measures.

The increment was performed amid shouts of derision. How sanguineous exultations can be created, and how fierce they are when the feelings are once aroused. We should judge that among these exulting-burners, there were very few Christians.—*Evening Star.*

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